

INCZE, Gyula; TOMASKA, Lorand; ARVAY, Attila

On the topography and mechanism of the reactions to injury of the cerebral cortex. Kiserletes orvostud. 6 no.4;381-384 July 54.

1. Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Torvenysszki Orvostani Intezete.

(BRAIN, wds. & inj.

topography & mechanism of reactions in)

(WOUNDS AND INJURIES

brain, topography & mechanism of reactions in)

INCZM, Gy.,; GYONGYOSI, J.

Effect of water pressure on postmortem entrance of fluids into the respiratory tract. Acta morph. hung. 5 no.3-4:349-353 1955.

1. Institut fur Gerichtliche Medizin der Medizinischen Universitat, Budapest (Vorstand: Prof. Gy. Incze) Janos Gyongyosi, Budapest, IX., Ullói ut 93. Ungarn.

(RESPIRATORY TRACT,

eff. of water pressure on entry of fluids in submerged cadavers)

(CADAVERS,

eff. of water pressure on entry of fluids into resp. system in submerged cadavers)

(DROWNING,

eff. of water pressure on entry of fluids into resp. system in submerged cadavers)

IMCZE, Gyula.; ARVAY, Attila.

Muscle rupture in electric shock. Kísérletes orvostud 7 no.4:
444-447 July 55.

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Igazságügyi Orvostani
Intézete.

(ELECTRICITY, injurious effects,

musc. rupt.)

(MUSCLES, rupture,

caused by electric shock)

INCZE, Jeno

Answers of questions from technical workers. Muss elet 15 no.13:3
Je '60. (HEAI 9:9)

1. Kulkereskedelmi miniszter
(Hungary--Industrial management)

IN - 42
INTSE, Iyene [Inose, Jeno]

Development of economic relations between Hungary and the U.S.S.R.
Vnesh. torg. 30 no. 4:17-21 '60
(MIRA 13:3)

1. Ministr vneschney torgovli Vengerskoy Narodnoy Respubliki.
(Russia--Foreign economic relations--Hungary)
(Hungary--Foreign economic relations--Russia)

PATOLICHEV, N.S.; INTSE, Y. [Incze, J.]

Economic contacts between the U.S.S.R. and Hungary develop
and strengthen. Vnesh. torg. 42 no.3:4-5 '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Ministr vneshney torgovli SSSR (for Patolichev). 2. Ministr
vneshney torgovli Vengerskoy Narodnoy Respubliki (for Intse).

(Russia--Foreign economic relations--Hungary)
(Hungary--Foreign economic relations--Russia)

INCZE, K.

Heat resistance of *Aerococcus viridans* (Williams). Acta microbiol.
Hung. 10. no. 3:199-205 '63.

1. Hungarian Meat Research Institute (Director: P. Lorincz), Buda-
pest.

INCZE, Kalman, dr.

Significance of enteropathogenic coli strains in the meat industry. Elelm ipar 19 no.3:89-92 Mr '65.

1. National Meat Industry Research Institute, Budapest.

VACZI, L.; INCZE, P.

Studies on the lipids of intestinal bacteria. Acta microb. hung. 5 no.2:
197-203 1958.

1. State Institute of Hygiene, Budapest.
(**INTESTINES**, microbiology
bact., lipid composition)
(**LIPIDS**, metabolism
intestinal bact., determ. of content)

INCZE JALNE

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 17 Vol 5/6 Public Health June 59

1544. THE APPLICATION OF VI-AGGLUTINATION FOR THE DETECTION OF CARRIERS OF TYPHOID BACILLI - A Vi haemagglutinatio fehasználása a typhius bacillusgazdakutatásban - Kubinyiné S. M., Incze P. and Vácz L. Országos Közegészségügyi Int. Bakteriol. Oszt., Budapest -

ORV. HETIL. 1958, 99/32 (1093-1096) Tables 3

A stable Vi-antigen, prepared by the acetone method from strain Vi-965, proved to be insufficiently specific. Lipopolysaccharide, extracted from the same strain by the Westphalian method, gave better results. A specific and sensitive reaction occurred with the Vi-antibodies in the blood of carriers. More extensive experiments with this method are both possible and necessary.

SZITA, Jozsef, dr.; INCZE, Paline, dr.

Bactericidal effect of neomagnol in different pH values. Orv.
hetil. 101 no.33:1163-166, 14 Ag.'60.

1. Orszagos Kozegeszsegugyi Intezet, Bakteriologial osztaly
(ANTISEPTICS pharmacol)
(STAPHYLOCOCCUS pharmacol)
(SALMONELLA TYPHOIA pharmacol)

INCZE, S

COUNTRY	: Rumania
CATEGORY	: Human and Animal Physiology, Blood
ABS. JOUR.	: RZhBiol., No. 5 1959, No. 21965
AUTHOR	: Szabo, I.; Hadnagy, Cs.; Incze, S.
INST.	: --
TITLE	: Experiments Demonstrating the Role of Histamine in Hemolytic Shock.
ORIG. PUB.	: Rev. med. (RPR), 1955, 1, No. 1-2, 60--64
ABSTRACT	: no abstract

Card:

1/1

R Inze, S

✓1039. Occurrence of tetraethylammonium and its effect on neuromuscular function. F. Orla and S. Inze (Acta physiol. Acad. Sci. Hung., 1958, 9, 409-423 (Physiol. Inst. Med. Univ. Cluj-Napoca, Romania).—The gastrocnemius-soleus prep. having been bathed in a Ringer's solution containing 8 to 0.08 mg. % HgS for 10 to 10 min. develops 10 to 89% less work until complete fatigue than in tissue control. The relaxation of a twitch becomes longer in the course of rhythmic stimulations and the regeneration during the rest periods is less complete in the poisoned muscle. The height of the tetanic plateau is 30—70% smaller than that of the normal and the muscle can maintain the tetanus for a shorter time. (General)

A [] B [] C [] D [] E [] F [] G [] H [] I [] J [] K [] L [] M [] N [] O [] P [] Q [] R [] S [] T [] U [] V [] W [] X [] Y [] Z []

50% principles in the manufacture of hip products with a 50% organic acid content. A. Lutzky and E. Dujel, document cited, add: (1951) "Early Tech. Abstr. 7, No. 1, 30-111." The sprouts were packed in a large hard starch; then the starch was broken down and crushed between wooden plates, which had a 10% citric acid solution, and, after this, the starch was washed, left at room temperature for 5-18 hrs, and then dried in a dry oven. The juice was excreted, at a temperature of about 40-45°. The acetic acid content of the juice obtained varied from about 30,000 mg./kg. The juice contained organic acids and therefore it was mixed with 100% citric acid in a ratio of 1:8. About 30 ml. of this mixture was added to each kilogram C requirement of one

S. L. L.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

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H U N G .

1550. Determination of dehydroacetic acid in fruit juices. J. Kevel and A. Inczédy (*Magyar Akad. Foly.*, 1954, 60 (4), 108-109; *Zs. Élelmiszerk.*, 1954, Abstr. No. 40,285).—Fruit juice is extracted with ether and the sum of aldehydes plus dehydroacetic acid (I) is determined by treating the extract with conc. KOH soln, and measuring the colour formed with salicyaldehyde in a Pulfrich photometer. The colour due to the aldehydes is then determined on the dilutate from a sample of neutralized juice, and the amount of I present is found by difference. The method permits the determination of 0.03 to 0.50 per cent. of I.

E. HAYES

INCSEGY, A.

Determination of dehydroascorbic acid by Roe's method adapted to a system using a
comparator. p. 177.
(ELEMÉZESI IPAR. Vol. 9, no. 6, June 1955. Budapest.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accession. (EEAL). Lc. Vol 4 Nov. 11 Nov. 1955 Uncl.

INCZEDY, A.; SPANYAR, P.

Real vitamin C content in plants used in the food industry. p. 311.
(Etelmezesi Ipar, Vol. 10, no. 10/12, Oct./Dec. 1956. Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 9, Sept. 1957. Uncl.

SPANYAR, Pal; INCZEDY, Anna

Determination of lycopene content in tomatoes. Elelm ipar 11 no.3/4:
74-76. Je-Jl '57.

1. Konserv-, Hus- es Hutoipari Kutato Intezet.

HUNG

13. Color photometric method for the determination of small amounts of aluminum in aluminum(II) German
L. Hidley, L. H. Smith, Acta Chimica Scandinavica, Vol. 4, 1954, pp. 189-190, 4 tabs.

A photometric method for use in plant laboratories was developed to determine minute quantities of aluminum in aluminum. Diphenyl carbonyl phthalate proved to be the best colour reagent. Conversion of aluminum(II) to aluminum(IV) ions can be carried out by oxidation with potassium permanganate etc. when greater amounts of iron are present, by the silver nitrate and ammonium peroxo-disulfate method. Ions of heavy metals interfering with the determination are eliminated by precipitation with hydrogen sulfide. Thus the determination can be carried out with an error not exceeding $\pm 2\%$ even if the aluminum content is only 0.001%.

ERDEY, Laszlo; INCZEDY, Janos

Determination of chromium traces in metal aluminum. Koh lap
9 no. 5: 233-240 My '54.

1. Budapesti Muszaki Egyetem Altalanos Kemial Tanszek.

✓ Kinetic data on the decomposition of hydrogen peroxide in an alkaline medium. László Erdely and János Leclerc (Budapest Inst. Technol.). Magyar Tudományos Akadémiai Kiadó. Tüdőcskay Oszkáry Általános Kollégiumi S., 513-3 (1955).—The decompr. rate of H_2O_2 was studied as a function of pH (in buffered solns.), temp., and glass area of the vessel. The postulated mechanism involves decompr. of a $H_2O_2-OH^-$ transition ion on the wall of the vessel. At const. temp. and wall area, independent of the kind of glass, the rate increases with pH to a max., where $pH = -\log K = 12$ (K = dissoci. const. of H_2O_2), then decreases. At this pH the reaction is of the 2nd order, whereas at other pH values it is of a fractional order. The activation energy (20.00 cal./mol.) detd. at pH = 12, at different temps, is independent of wall area. The frequency factor in the Arrhenius equation is a function of wall area. The decompr. rate is directly proportional to wall area below pH 12, and proportional to the square root of the surface ratio above pH 12. At all pH values the rate extrapolated to zero wall area becomes zero; this indicates that the transition ion decomps. exclusively on the wall. A period of induction was noted for the reaction. Also in Acta. Chim. Acad. Sci. Hung. 7, No. 1-2, 93-116 (1955) (in German) (English summary).

Ludwig Luft

INCZEDY, I.; ERDEY, L.

Data on the kinetics of the decomposition of hydrogen peroxide in an alkaline medium. In German. p. 65.

Vol. 7, no. 1/2, 1955

SOURCE: Monthly list of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5
No. 3, March 1956

Inczedy, I.

21. Data on the kinetics of the decomposition of hydrogen

peroxide in alkaline medium. (In German) L. Erdely

I. Inczedy. Acta Chimica Academiae Scientiarum

Hungar. Vol. 7, 1953, No. 1-2, pp. 93-115. 7 figs.

3 tabs.

Based on a theoretically derived reaction equation the decomposition process proved to be of the second order. Experimentally however the second order was found only at the pH value of maximum decomposition. The activation energy of the decomposition was calculated from the rate constants established at different temperatures for the pH values of maximum decomposition. The activation energy proved to be independent of the dimensions of the enclosing glass surface. A linear relationship was found to exist between the decomposition rate and the surface area below pH 12. Above this value the decomposition rate varies as a function of the square root of the surface. The alkaline decomposition of hydrogen peroxide was initiated by a starting period possibly due to the formation of a hypothetical intermediate. It is the deformation of this intermediate product on the glass surface which actually yields the well known decomposition products.

Chen

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PM

P. M. C. A. T. D. 1. 2.
Hungary/Inorganic Chemistry - Complex Compounds, C

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1957, 644

Author: Inczedy, J., and Gyurko, J.

Institution: None

Title: Production of Hydroxyl Amine by the Raschig Method

Original

Periodical: Magyar kem. folyoirat, 1956, Vol 62, No 5, 165-170 (published in Hungarian with a German summary)

Abstract: The conditions for the production of NH_2OH by the Raschig method have been investigated. The most suited method was found to be one which had been published earlier (L. Urbanek, Mezogazd. Kutatasok, 1933, Vol 6, 334) in which the optimum mole ratio was found to be $\text{NaHSO}_3 : \text{NaNO}_2 = 1:1.95$. The effect of pH, temperature, and mixing rate on the production of NH_2OH was investigated. At optimum conditions the yield of end product can exceed 90%.

Card 1/1

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1) determination of the phosphorus oxide
chlorinating agent used in the
explosive. Test

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H₂SO₄ and concentrated HCl are reacted with a
molar ratio of 2:1 to reduce V^{IV} and is transferred to
a 100 ml volumetric flask. The solution is diluted to
volume with deionized water.

CTV

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ENCL C

HUNGARY/Physical Chemistry - Kinetics, Combustion,
Explosions, Topochemistry, Catalysis.

B-9

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 8, 1958, 24209

Author : Erdey, L., Inczede, J.

Inst : Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

Title : Concerning the Reaction Taking Place Between Hydrogen Peroxide and Hypohalogenites in an Alkaline Medium.

Orig Pub : Acta chim. Acad. sci. hung., 1957, 11, No 1-2, 125-135

Abstract : Decomposition of H_2O_2 in presence of NaIO and NaBrO at pH 7-12 and 40° is of 1-st order in relation to concentration of H_2O_2 and hypohalogenite; reaction velocity passes through a maximum at pH 10.5 for NaIO and at pH 11.5 for NaBrO. The stage that limits the reaction velocity is $I^- + H_2O_2 \rightarrow IO^- + H_2O$ and $BrO^- + H_2O_2 = Br^- + H_2O + O_2$.

Card 1/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000618610010-8"
Explosions, Topochemistry, Catalysis.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 8, 1958, 24209

The authors assume that in the mechanism of the reaction takes part an intermediate complex (or radical) the formation of which is promoted by the wall. Reaction of H_2O_2 with HOCl, within the interval of pH 2-13 and at a temperature of 0° and 40° takes place according to the stoichiometric equation $HOCl + H_2O_2 = H_2O + O_2 + HCl$. Reaction velocity has 2 maxima at pH 7 and 11. To different pH intervals correspond different reaction mechanisms.

See also RZhKhim, 1956, 53933

Card 2/2

17
phosphorus pentoxide content of poly
merized phosphorus pentoxide (Graph 10)
Polymerization of phosphorus pentoxide
with aluminum chloride action
and the effect of temperature and of Penta
phosphorus pentoxide concentration
by Francis J. Schmidt

Approved for Release 08/10/2001

Country : Germany E-3
 Category : Analytical Chemistry. Analysis of Organic
 Substances.
 Abs. Jour. : Ref. Zhur.-Khimiya No. 6, 1959 19184
 Author : Inczedy, J.
 Institut. :
 Title : Separation of Ammonium Chloride from Methylamine
 Hydrochloride.
 Orig Pub. : Chem. Techn., 1958, 10, No 9, 536-537

Abstract : An improvement of the known method of precipitation of NH_4^+ as magnesium-ammonium phosphate: precipitation is effected at pH 7-8, in the presence of $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$ (to reduce the solubility of the precipitate), the precipitate is dissolved in dilute HCl, NaBrO is added, and excess of the latter is determined iodometrically. Sample of substance (1 g), containing NH_4Cl (I) and hydrochloride of methylamine (II), is dissolved in water and the solution is diluted to 100 ml. With a concentration of I 20%, 10 ml of the solution are taken, with a concentration of I 20% -- 20 ml, there are added 2 ml of a solution of 10 g MgSO_4 in 100 ml water, 3 ml of a solution of 10 g Na_2HPO_4 in 100 ml water, 2 drops

Card: 1/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000618610010-8"

Country : Germany E-3
 Category :
 Abs. Jour. : 19184
 Author :
 Institut. :
 Title :
 Orig. Pub. :

Abstract : of cresol red solution, 0.1 N solution of NaOH until the color of the indicator is changed, 5 ml $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$ and, if necessary 1-2 additional drops of 0.1 N NaOH. After 4 hours the mixture is filtered through a G3 filter, the precipitate is washed with hot water containing 1-2 drops of MgSO_4 and Na_2HPO_4 solutions, the precipitate is dissolved on the filter in 4 ml hot 1 N HCl, and the filter is washed with 10-20 ml water acidified with HCl. To 25 or 50 ml of 0.1 N solution NaBrO are added 2 ml 2 N solution NaOH, then the obtained solution of I, followed after 5 minutes by 0.5 g KI and 10 ml 6 N H_2SO_4 , and titrated with 0.1 N $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$.

Card: 2/3

J. Inczedy

Distr: 4E2c/4E3d/4E2c(j)

✓ Decomposition of hydrogen peroxide in an alkaline soln. in the presence of a copper citrate complex. J. Erdik and J. Inczedy (Tech. Univ., Budapest). *Acta Chim. Acad. Sci. Hung.* 17, 93-111 (1958) (in German).—A study of H_2O_2 decompr. in alk. soln. showed that on increasing pH values in the presence of a Cu^{++} -citrate complex the rate of decompr. rises linearly, whereas in pure alk. soln. there is a max. at pH 12. In the decompr. the homogeneous process is clearly discernible from the much slower process of O development on the walls. The HO_2 radical and intermediates of a brown Cu peroxy compd. (I) play a role in the homogeneous process. The rate of the over-all process is determined by stationary I concns. and the concns. of perhydroxyl ions. When the initial mole ratio of H_2O_2 and Cu^{++} ions exceeds 100, the stationary concn. of I is stable at a larger interval, within which a 1st-order reaction is observed. The const. stationary concns. are approx. independent of pH and of H_2O_2 concn. The activation energy of decompr. is 12 kcal./mole. Perhydroxyl ions are dominant in the decompr. and their activity is reduced by undissociated H_2O_2 mols. The homogeneous process is nearly independent of glass surface area in contact with the soln., but the rate of O development is proportional to surface area and, at high surface/vol. ratios, can approach the rate of decompr.

M. J. D. Low

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INCLEDY, J.

New possibilities for applying ion exchangers in chemical analysis, p. 409.

MAGYAR KEMIKUSOK LAPJA. (Magyar Kemikusok Egyesulete)
Budapest, Hungary
Vol. 14, no. 10, Oct. 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC., Vol. 8, no. 12, Dec. 1959.
Uncl.

Distr: 4E2c

Titrations With Hydrogen Peroxide and Sodium Hypobromite Solutions. L. Erdey
and J. Inczedy (Tech. Univ., Budapest, Hung.). Z. anal. Chem. 166, 410-17 (1959).
--The change from weakly green $\text{Ni}(\text{OH})_2$ to black $\text{Ni}(\text{OH})_3$ can be used as an indicator
for titrations with 0.1 or 0.01N OBr^- solns. in weakly basic soln. To det. OBr^- , add
3 drops 5% NiSO_4 soln. (I) and titrate with 0.1N H_2O_2 to the disappearance of the
black color. To det. S in steel dis-place H_2S with HCl in a Schulte app., catch the
 H_2S in NaOH, oxidize S^{2-} to SO_4^{2-} with excess OBr^- , and det. the excess with H_2O_2 .
 NH_4^+ salts are detd. by oxidizing NH_4^+ to N with excess OBr^- and detg. the excess with
 H_2O_2 . OCl^- is detd. by adding KBr and titrating with H_2O_2 and add 3 drops I as indi-
cator. As⁺⁺⁺, S^{2-} , SO_3^{2-} , and $\text{S}_2\text{O}_3^{2-}$ can be titrated directly with OBr^- soln. in 0.1-
1N NaOH and 6-8 drops I as indicator.

K. G. Stone

(Retyped clipped abstract)
Card 1/1

ERDEY, L., prof. (Budapest, XI., Gellert ter 4); INCZEDY, J. (Budapest,
XI., Gellert ter 4)

The role of perhydroxyl ions in the reactions of hydrogen
peroxide. Periodica polytechnica chem. 6 no.4:195-202 '62.

1. Department for General Chemistry, Technical University,
Budapest.

IINCZEDY, Janos; KOLTAI, Laszlo

The role of ion exchangers in the inorganic analytical separations.
Magy kem lap 17 no.12:574-576 D '62.

1. Budapesti Muszaki Egyetem Altalanos Kemial Tanszek.

INCZEDY, Janos (Budapest XI., Gellert ter 4); GIMESI, Otto
(Budapest XI., Gellert ter 4)

Determination of diethyl malonate and its substituted
derivatives in on-aqueous solutions. Acta chimica Hung
31 no.4:347-356 '62.

1. Institut fur Allgemeine Chemie der Technischen
Universitat, Budapest.

INCZEDY, J., dr. (Budapest, XI., Gellert ter 4)

Analytical applications of ion exchange chromatography.
Periodica polytechn chem 7 no.2:93-105 '63.

1. Institute for General Chemistry, Technical University,
Budapest.

INCZEDY, Janos

An account of the Symposium on Ion-Exchanges and their
Application. Magy kem lap 18 no.9:446 S '63.

VIGH, Katalin; INCZEDY, Janos; ERDEY, Laszlo

Determination of phosphorus content of steel, crude iron and ferro-vanadium by the ion exchange resin column. Magy kem folyoir 69 no.2: 73-75 F '63.

1. Budapesti Műszaki Egyetem Általános Kemiai Tanszéke. 2. "Magyar Kemiai Folyoirat" szerkesztő bizottsági tagja (for Erdey).

INCZEDY, Janos, kandidatus

Report on the debate about Laszlo Hodany's dissertation for
candidacy. Kem tud kozl MTA 21 no. 1:131-133 '64.

INCZEDY, Janos, a kemiai tudomanyok kandidatusa

Role of Hungarian and foreign scientists in the development of
the chromatographic and ion-exchanging analytical methods.
Kem tud kozl MTA 21 no. 4:385-399 '64.

1. Chair of General Chemistry, Budapest Technical University.

INCZÉDY, János, dr. (Budapest, XI., Gellert ter 4); NEMESHEGYI, Gábor (Budapest, XI., Gellert ter 4); ERDEY, László, prof., dr. (Budapest, XI., Gellert ter 4)

Separation and determination of rare earth metals by ion exchange chromatography. Pts.1-2. Acta chimica Hung 43 no.1:1-15 '65.

1. Institute of General Chemistry of Budapest Technical University.
Submitted July 2, 1964.

INCZELY, Janos

New theories on the calculation of ion-exchanging columns. Magy
kem lap 20 no.2:66-69 F '65.

1. Chair of General Chemistry of Budapest Technical University.

HOMOLI, L.; KRTY, I.

"Determination of Traces of Chromium in Aluminur", p. 233, (KOBZEATI MAGY,
Vol. 9, No. 5, May 1954, Budapest, Hungary)

SC: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EHAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 3,
March 1955, Uncl.

FAZAKAS B., dr.; BABONITS, Magdalena, dr.; KERESTELY, I., dr.; NICOARA, I. dr.;
PETER, M., dr.; DOMOKOS, L., dr.; INCZEFFY, Z., dr.; BOERIU, I. dr.;
KOCSSIS, Sofia, dr.

Contribution to the study of the distribution of helminthiasis.
Microbiologia (Bucur.) 9 no.3:217-223 Ny-Ja '64

1. Lucrare efectuata la Institutul de medicina si farmacie din
Tirgu-Mures — Disciplina de parazitologie, Clinica de boli in-
fectioase si Inspectia Sanitara de stat a R.R.A.M.

INCZINGER, Frantisek

Vseobecna biologia pre farmaceutov. (General Biology for Students Pharmaceutics. a university textbook. illus.) Bratislava, SPN, 1957. 204 p.

Bibliograficky katalog, CSR, Slovenske Khihy, Vol. VIII. 1957. No. 10. p. 317.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

INCZINGER, F.; BOZNER, A.; LAZAROVA, Z.; Chair of Pharmacodynamics and Toxicology, Pharmaceutical Faculty, Comenius University (Katedra Farmakodynamiky a Toxikologie Farmaceutickej Fakulty UK), Bratislava.

"The Effect of ATP Spofa on the Experimental Hypertrophy of the Rat Cardiac Muscle. I. Study of Morphological Changes."

Prague, Ceskoslovenska Farmacie, Vol 15, No 8, Oct 66, pp 396-399

Abstract [Authors' English summary modified]: Female white rats of the Wistar strain were forced to swim every day for nine weeks carrying a load equal to 8% of their body weight; this induced hypertrophy of the heart not exceeding physiological levels. Administration of ATP Spofa (Na salt of adenosinetriphosphoric acid) on odd days in a dose of 0.12 mg (s.c. injection) inhibited the cardiac muscle hypertrophy. The result was confirmed histologically. 6 Figures, 9 Western, 3 Czech, 4 Russian, 1 Hungarian references. (Manuscript received 30 Mar 66).

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001 Chair of Pharmacodynamics and Toxicology, Pharmaceutical Faculty, Comenius University (Katedra Farmakodynamiky a Toxikologie Farmaceutickej Fakulty UK), Bratislava.

"The Effect of ATP Spofa on the Experimental Hypertrophy of the Rat Cardiac Muscle. II. Study of Electrocardiographic Changes."

Prague, Ceskoslovenska Farmacie, Vol 15, No 8, Oct 66, pp 399-402

Abstract [Authors' English summary modified]: Changes in electrocardiographs of Wistar strain female rats in whom hypertrophy was induced by daily swimming until exhaustion for 9 weeks were investigated. 0.12 mg of ATP Spofa was administered to one group of the rats. The rats that did not receive the ATP showed a deviation of the electrical axis to the right after 3 weeks, and to the left after 9 weeks. No deviation to the left was found in rats who received ATP. ATP inhibited heart hypertrophy; small doses increased the heart rate. 2 Figures, 1 Table, 12 Western, 8 Czech, 1 Russian, 4 Hungarian references. (Manuscript received 30 Mar 66).

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EE
GDR

INCZINGER, F., Docent, PhD, ZACKOVA P., SVOBODOVA M.

Institute of Pharmacodynamics and Toxicology of the Department of Pharmacy, Komensky University, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia (for all)

Berlin, Acta Biologica et Medica Germanica, No. 5, 1965, pp 531-536.

The Effect of Sodium Adenosine Triphosphate on the Glycogen Content of the Hypertrophic Heart Muscle of Rats"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000618610010-8

L 13244-66 EWA(j)/EWA(b)-2 RO

ACC NRI AP6006046

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0053/65/014/004/0296/0296

AUTHOR: Inczinger, F.; Caganova, A.; Zackova, P.; Kozlovsy, J.; Pozner, A.

32
B

ORG: Department of Pharmacodynamics and Toxicology, Faculty of Pharmacy, Comenius University, Bratislava (Katedra farmakodynamiky a toxikologie Farmaceutickej fak.
UK)

TITLE: Effect of ATP spofa on biochemical functional and structural changes in the experimental model of hypertrophied rat myocardium. [This paper was presented during the Twelfth Pharmacologic Days, Smolenice, 27 Jan 65.]

SOURCE: Ceskoslovenska fysiologie, v. 14, no. 4, 1965, 296

TOPIC TAGS: organic phosphorus compound, heterocyclic base compound, myology, carbohydrate, rat, biochemistry, animal physiology

ABSTRACT: At 0.12 mg /rat s.c., adenosine triphosphate statistically significantly decreases the cardiac hypertrophy brought about by daily swimming with a handicapping weight added of 8% of body weight, for 9 days. Residual and total glycogen increased significantly after ATP. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBN DATE: none / OTH REF: 002

INDAN, A. [Indans, A.]; KOVALEVSKIY, M.

First enlarged plenum of the interdepartmental geomorphological commission. Vestis Latv ak no.6:203-204 '60.
(KEAI 10:9)

(Russia—Geomorphology)

L 23458-65 EWT(n)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/T/ Pe-4/Pr-4 BM

ACCESSION NR: AR4041181

S/0081/64/000/009/8028/8029

B

SOLOM: Ref. zh. Khimya, Abs. 98154

AUTHOR: Alkanis, A. F., Surna, Ya. A., Indane, M. K.

TITLE: Isomorphic copolycondensation of polyethyleneterephthalate with 7-
and (6-) carboxy-, 2-methylol-, 1,4-benzodioxan

CITED SOURCE: Izv. AN LatvSSR, Ser. khim., no. 3, 1963, 367-369

TOPIC TAGS: copolymer, isomorphic copolycondensation, polyethyleneterephthalate, benzodioxan copolymer, polymer flexibility, polymer density

TRANSLATION: The isomorphic copolycondensation of polyethyleneterephthalate (density of the polymer after heating for 3 hours at 180°C = 1.386 g/cc) with 7- (and 6-) carboxy-, 2-methylol-, 1,4-benzodioxan in a melt (270-280°C/1-2 mm Hg, 4 hours in an argon atmosphere) in the presence of Zn acetate, with stirring, leads to an increase in the crystallinity and packing density of the polymer, as revealed by an increase in density to 1.400 g/cc. The increase in flexibility of the macromolecule following isomeric displacement leads to an increase in the number of times the fiber can be drawn out in the cold. O. IV

Card 1/2

6

L 23458-65

ACCISSION NR: AR4048181

ASSOCIATION: None

SUB CODE: MT, OC

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

L 43128-65 EM(m)/EPF(c)/EMP(s)/T PC-4/PR-4 RM
ACCESSION NR: A15008436 S/0081/65/000/003/003/S033

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Khimiya, Abs. 38187

AUTHOR: Kalinin Sh. A. I.; Alkenis, A. F.; Surna, Ya. A.; Indane, M. K.

TYPE: Synthesis of polyesters containing active functional groups in the macromolecules

CITED SOURCE: Izv. AN Latv. SSR. Ser. khim., no. 3, 1964, 303-305

TOPIC TAGS: polyester synthesis, interphase polymerization, active functional groups, polyester property

REMARKS: Polyesters with COOH groups in the side chain were obtained by interphase polymerization of 4,4'-dibromobutyric acid with the acyl chloride in the presence of NaHCO₃. The reaction was carried out in the presence of a dilute solution of NaOH. It was found that acid anhydrides did not react with the carboxylic acid in the presence of NaHCO₃. They were isolated in accordance with the method described in the literature.

Na_2CO_3 . The polyesters obtained had melting points of 192 to 240°C. A reduced viscosity (0.5% solution in cresol) of 0.38 to 0.24. They were soluble in alcohols, dimethylformamide and water at pH 9. The polyester yield was $\leq 12\%$ when using Na_2CO_3 as the acceptor of the precipitating HCl, as well as in the case of the

Card 1/2

L 43128-65

ACCESSION NR: AR5008836

acyl chlorides of aliphatic acids. V. Kopylov.

SUB CODE: OC

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2 JC

INDANS, A. (Riga)

Gypsum structural geology in Latvia. Vestis Latv ak no.2:129-132
"60. (HEAI 10:1)

1. Akademiya nauk Latviyskoy SSR, Institut geologii i poleznykh
iskopayemykh.
(Latvia--Gypsum)

INDANS, A. (Riga)

Concerning the paleostructure and history of the tectonic development of the Latvian SSR territory. In Russian. Vestis Latv ak no.5:129-138 '60. (EEAI 10:7)

1. Akademiya nauk Latviyskoy SSR, Institut geologii i poleznykh iskopayemykh.
(Latvia—Geology)

INDANS, A. P.

Cand Geol-Min Sci - (diss) "Tectonic structure of the territory of the Latvian SSR and its development in the Paleozoic." Riga, 1961. 21 pp; (Academy of Sciences Latvian SSR, Division of Chem and Geol Sci, Inst of Geology); 200 copies; price not given; (KL, 10-61 sup, 209)

INDANS, Atis Petrovich; BAZHANOVA, S., red.; PILADZE, Ye., tekhn.
red.

[Tectonic pattern of Latvia and its development in the Paleozoic]
Tektonicheskaja struktura Latvii i ee razvitiye v paleozое. Riga,
Izd-vo Akad. nauk Latviiskoi SSR, 1962. 175 p. (MIRA 15:10)
(Latvia—Geology, Structural)

INDAN, R.Yu.

123-1-452

Translation from: Referativnyy Zhurnal, Mashinostroyeniye, 1957,
Nr 1, p. 75 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Indan, R.Yu.

TITLE: Die For Cutting Teeth in Hand Saws (Shtamp dlya nasechki
zub' yev ruchnykh pil)

PERIODICAL: Tr. in-ta lesokhoz. problem A.N. Latv. SSR, 1956,
Nr 10, pp.115-119.

ABSTRACT: The description and drawings of a Hand saw Tooothing and
notching die are given. This stamp is adapted to cut
teeth of any shape and to pierce round holes as well.
The design of this die permits cutting teeth in a saw
blade if its thickness does not exceed 1.8 mm. The
method and appropriate technique for cutting off worn
teeth and making new teeth of any shape are recommended;
instruction for servicing the stamp is also provided.

Card 1/1

Ya. A.F.

INDANS, R. Yu., Cand of Agric Sci -- (diss) "Productivity of hand and motorized saws in timber cutting." Riga, 1957, 24 pp (Institute of Forestry Problems, ~~Latvian~~ Academy of Sciences Latvian SSR), 200 copies (KL, 32-57, 95)

INDANS, R.

The new in the construction of chain saws. p. 107.

BIOLOGICHESKAIA NAUKA; SELSKOMU I LESNOMU KHOZIAISTVU. (Latvijas PSR
Zinatnu akademija. Biologijas Zinatnu nodala) Riga, Latvia, No. 15,
1958. In Russian.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 8,
August 1959.
Unclu.

INDANS, R. ; JANSONS, A. ; BRIEDIS, V.

Improved instruments in lumbering. p. 115.

BIOLOGICHESKAIA NAUKA; SELSKOMU I LESNOMU KHOZIAISTVU. (Latvijas PSR
Zinatnu akademija. Biologijas Zinatnu nodala) Riga, Latvia, No. 15,
1958. In Russian.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 8,
August 1959.
Uncla.

INDANS, R.

Productivity of hand and motor saws in thinning cutting. p. 119.

BIOLOGICHESKAIA NAUKA; SELSKOMU I LESNOMU KHOZIAISTVU. (Latvijas PSR Zinatnu akademija. Biologijas Zinatnu nodala) Riga, Latvia, No. 15, 1958. In Russian.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 8, August 1959.
Uncla.

INDANS, R. ; MEZALS, J.

From the experience of using the gasoline-engine saw Druzhba in improvement felling. p. 171.

BIOLOGICHESKAIA NAUKA; SELSKOMU I LLSNOMU KHOZIAISTVU. (Latvijas PSR Zinatnu akademija. Biologijas Zinatnu nodala) Riga, Latvia, No. 15, 1958. In Russian.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 8,
August 1959.
Unclu.

INDANS, V.; KOVALEVSKIY, M.

Conference on the problems of the neotectonic movement in the
Baltic States. Vestis Latv ak no.8:185-186 '60.
(NEAI 10:9)

(Geology)

INDARBIYEV, L., inzhener.

SGK-2 supports in mines with unstable roofs. Mast.ugl. 5 no.5:
9-10 My '56. (MLBA 9:8)

1. Pomoshchnik nachal'nika uchastka shakty No. 38 kombinata
Karagandaugol'.
(Karaganda Basin--Mine timbering)

LYAMBAKH, R.V.; ZAREZANKOV, G.Kh.; INDENBAUM, A.G.; AGARONOV, D .A.

Automatic measurement of strip elongation in temper mill rolling.
Stal' 24 no.12:1104-1106 D '64. (MIRA 18;2)

1. Tsentral'naya laboratoriya avtomatiki.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000618610010-8

INDENLAUM, Grigorii Samoilovich, ed.

Collection of enactments and directives concerning grain purchase. Moskva, Gos. 1936.
251 p. (45-40115)

HD9000.7.R9A5 1936

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000618610010-8"

AUTHORS: Novikov, I. I., Semenov, A. Ye., Indenbaum, G. V. SOV/163-58-1-19/55

TITLE: On the Temperature Dependence of the Plasticity of Alloys in Solid-Liquid State (O temperaturnoy zavisimosti plastichnosti splavov v tverdo-zhidkem sostoyanii)

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly. Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr. 1, pp 99-103 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The plasticity constants in the crystallization intervals of alloys were investigated. Solid aluminum alloys of the system Al - Mg - Zn - Cu were used as initial material for the samples. The temperature dependence of the breaking point and the relative expansion of the alloys above and below the solidus line for the alloy B 95 were investigated. This investigation showed that the breaking point drops rapidly to the solidus line and slowly decreases according to the rise of temperature in the crystal interval. Furthermore the temperature dependence of the relative expansion was investigated. Alloys below the solidus temperature have higher plasticity. The transition through the solidus from the solid to the liquid state is accompanied by a jump-

Card 1-2

SCV/163-58-1-19/53

On the Temperature Dependence of the Plasticity of Alloys in Solid-Liquid State

like drop of the relative expansion, which, however, does not reach the value 0, as mentioned in references, but only a value of 0,1 to 0,5.

The solidus line forms the boundary of the lower plasticity. The aluminum alloys in solid-liquid state have a temperature interval of low plasticity near the solidus line. The extent of this interval as well as the absolute values for the relative expansion beyond the solidus line depend on the chemical composition of the alloys.

The impurities of iron and silicon influence the plasticity of the aluminum alloys in solid-liquid state to a great extent. There are 1 figure and 10 references, 8 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut tsvetnykh metallov i zolota (Moscow Institute of Non-Ferrous Metals and Gold)

SUBMITTED: October 1 1957

Corr 2 2

SOV/137-58-10-20780

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 10, p 62 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Novikov, I.I., Semenov, A.Ye., Indenbaum, G.V.

TITLE: The Hot-shortness Zone in Billets Cast Semi-continuously (O
zone goryachelomkosti v slitkakh polunepryvnogo lit'ya)

PERIODICAL: Izv. vyssh. uchebn. zavedeniy. Tsvetn. metallurgiya, 1958,
Nr 1, pp 130-137

ABSTRACT: Measurement is made of the mechanical properties of Al
alloy V-95 with various amounts of contaminants at tempera-
tures near the solidus by a method making it possible to con-
duct testing to failure with determination of elongation per
unit length in the effective interval of crystallization (a de-
scription of the apparatus is provided). It is found that the
tendency of an alloy to hot cracks in semi-continuous cast bil-
lets is primarily dependent upon its plasticity in the effective
interval of crystallization and is not governed by its strength
in that interval. In the transition region of the billet it is pos-
sible to distinguish a zone of hot shortness. A broadening of
that zone carries with it a danger of hot-crack formation. The
size of that zone depends upon casting speed, the height of the

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SOV/137-58-10-20780

The Hot-shortness Zone in Billets Cast Semi-continuously

crystallizer mold, and the chemical composition of the alloy. A diminution in Si contents and increase in Fe contents narrows the zone of hot shortness and increases the resistance of V-95 alloy to hot-crack formation.

B.L.

1. Aluminum alloys--Production
2. Aluminum alloys--Thermodynamic properties
3. Aluminum alloys--Fracture

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy INSTITUT TSVERNYX METALLOV I ZOLOTA. KARTEZI METALLURG DEUNIYI.

Card 2/2

also 1583

22792
S/070/61/006/003/003/009
E021/E435

24,7100 (1160,1136,1142)

AUTHORS: Zelikman, A.N., Chistyakov, Yu.D., Indenbaum, G.V. and Kreyen, O.Ye.

TITLE: Study of the crystal structure of molybdenum disulphide prepared by different methods

PERIODICAL: Kristallografiya, 1961, Vol.6, No.3, pp.389-394

TEXT: The crystal structure of powdered MoS₂ prepared by five different methods has been investigated by X-ray analysis. Sample one was formed by the interaction of molybdenum trioxide with sulphur in fused soda; sample two by the interaction of calcium molybdate with sulphur in fused soda; sample three by the interaction of molybdenum pentachloride with hydrogen sulphide; sample four by the interaction of molybdenum trioxide with sulphur vapour and sample five by the interaction of molybdenum with sulphur vapour. Further samples were also tested - sample six obtained by the thermal dissociation of molybdenum trisulphide and sample seven obtained by the interaction of molybdenum and sulphur and hot-pressed at 1200 to 1300°C. The X-ray photographs of these samples show that the structure of all the synthetic samples is a

Card 1/4

22792

~~X~~S/070/61/006/003/003/009
E021/E435

Study of the crystal ...

new type different from both hexagonal α -MoS₂ and rhombohedral β -MoS₂. Fig.3 is a comparison of the results of X-ray studies for the three types of structure (α - α -MoS₂, β - β -MoS₂, γ and δ new structural type). Since the interplanar distance is the same in going from one form to another, it can be assumed that the layered lattice and the disposition of the sulphur atoms around the molybdenum is retained. It is proposed that the new form is hexagonal with c greater than in the lattice of β -MoS₂. Changes can be seen in the new structure depending on its method of preparation. This is explained by statistical interchanging of hexagonal and rhombohedral packing. The lubricating properties of the artificial MoS₂ are not different from those of natural MoS₂. There are 3 figures, 1 table and 11 references: 2 Soviet-bloc and 9 non-Soviet-bloc. The two references to English language publications read as follows: S.S.Berzelius. Pogg. Ann., 7, 261, 1826; R.E.Bell, R.Herfert, J.Amer.Chem.Soc., 19, 13, 3351, 1957.

ASSOCIATION: Krasnoyarskiy institut tsvetnykh metallov im.M.I.Kalinina
(Krasnoyarsk Institute of Non-Ferrous Metals imeni M.I.Kalinina)

SUBMITTED: September 5, 1960
Card 2/4

18.9500

32655
S/126/6.1/012/005/014/028
E073/E535

AUTHORS: Indenbaum, G V., Novikov, I.T. and Chistyakov, Yu.D.

TITLE. Recrystallization and polygonization during annealing
of dendritic single crystals of pure aluminium

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v. 12, no. 5, 1961,
728-731

TEXT. In the case of dendritic recrystallization, single
crystals with an imperfect structure are produced. The branches
of the growing dendrite are very fine and can easily be deformed
and, therefore, the individual areas of the single crystal are
considerably disoriented relative to each other. Also the content
of soluble admixtures is lower in the axes than in the spaces
between the axes of the dendrites even in the case of pure aluminium. X
The authors studied the processes taking place during
annealing of dendritic single crystals of 99.994 wt.% purity
aluminium by means of microscopic investigation of the etch
patterns. The dendritic structure was produced by heating the
single crystals to 2-3°C above the melting point, followed by
cooling with the furnace, during which the temperature gradient

Card 1/2

Recrystallization and ...

32655
S/126/61/012/005/014/028
E073/E535

along the specimens did not exceed 1°C. The specimens were on a flat base and during the heating above the fusion point and after recrystallization their surface remained almost entirely planar. The etch patterns revealed that annealing of dendritic single crystals of aluminium of 99.994 wt.% purity at 500°C produced seedless recrystallization (recrystallization *in situ*), in addition to equalizing diffusion. At 600°C polygonization was observed in the "recrystallized" dendritic single crystals. The distribution and the magnitude of the etch patterns enable estimating the relative speeds of the two processes which occur simultaneously during annealing, namely, polygonization and equalizing diffusion. There are 6 figures and 4 references: 1 Soviet-bloc and 3 non-Soviet-bloc. The English-language references read as follows: Ref.3: Lacombe P., Beaujard L.J. Inst. Metals, 1948, 74, 1; Ref.4: Guinier A., Tennevin J. Progr. Metal Physics, 1950, 2.

ASSOCIATION: Krasnoyarskiy institut tsvetnykh metallov im.
M. T. Kalinina
Card 2/2 (Krasnoyarsk Institute of Non-Ferrous Metals imeni
M.I.Kalinin)
SUBMITTED: May 10, 1961

INDENBAUM, G.V.; TIRASPOL'SKIY, V.I.; CHISTYAKOV, Yu.D.

Distribution of etch figures in single pure aluminum crystals
(99.994 weight %) following their fusion. Fiz. met. i
metalloved. 12 no.5:759-761 N '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Krasnoyarskiy institut tsvetnykh metallov.
(Aluminum crystals)
(Metallography)

INDENBAUM, G.V.; POPOV, D.N.

Substructure of spherical single crystals of aluminum depending on
crystallization conditions. Fiz. met. i metalloved. 14 no.2:205-211
Ag '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Krasnoyarskiy institut tsvetnykh metallov imeni Kalinina.
(Aluminum crystals) (X-ray crystallography)

S/020/62/143/002/011/022
B104/B102

AUTHORS: Indenbaum, G. V., Novikov, I. I., and Popov, D. N.

TITLE: Channels and macroscopic etch patterns in pure monocrystalline aluminum

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 143, no. 2, 1962, 316 - 318

TEXT: The Bridgman technique was used to grow spherical aluminum single crystals in a device that allowed the cooling rate and the axial temperature gradient of the growing crystal to be regulated. At high cooling rate and small axial temperature gradient there is a large subcooling zone in front of the crystallization zone, i. e., dendritic structures may develop in front of the crystallization zone. Crystals grown in this way exhibit no external defects, but their density is insufficient. If such single crystals are etched for 20 to 50 min in an acid mixture of HNO_3 (47 parts), HCl (50 parts), and HF (3 parts), large etch patterns will occur: holes of regular shape, which are bounded by faces with minimum rate of dissolution: {100}, {110}, or {111}. The

Card 1/2

S/020/62/143/002/011/022
B104/B10c

Channels and macroscopic...

pouring channel is surrounded by 6 - 10 mm deep perpendicular, square channels with bright walls. The metallographic examination of a cut crystal has shown that both macroscopic etch patterns and channels develop along the axes of dendrites. V. B. Zernov is thanked for making available the experimental arrangement and the mold for growing the single crystals. A. A. Bochvar is mentioned. There are 4 figures and 3 references: 1 Soviet and 2 non-Soviet. The two references to English-language publications read as follows: P. Lacombe, L. Beaujard, J. Inst. Metals, 74, 1 (1948); M. Jamamoto, J. Japan Inst. Metals, 21, 85 (1957).

ASSOCIATION: Krasnoyarskiy institut tsvetnykh metallov im. M. I. Kalinina
(Krasnoyarsk Institute of Nonferrous Metals imeni M. I. Kalinin)

PRESENTED: October 16, 1961, by A. A. Bochvar, Academician

SUBMITTED: October 4, 1961

Card 2/2

S/032/63/029/002/013/028
B101/B186

AUTHORS: Indenbaum, G. V., and Chistyakov, Yu. D.

TITLE: Cutting of aluminum single-crystals without deformation

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 29, no. 2, 1963, 189-193

TEXT: The cutting of aluminum single crystals by chemical etching with HF and with the aid of a reciprocating "Ftorlon" (fluoro ethylene) twisted thread, 0.12 - 0.17 mm thick, is described. The mechanism for the thread motion was designed according to R. W. Armstrong, R. A. Rapp (Rev. Sci. Instrum., 29, no. 5, 433 (1958)). Depending on the composition of the etching agent the thread was usable for 1.5 - 3 hrs. Dissolution proceeded very slowly in 40% HF and produced a rough surface. A smooth surface and faster cutting were obtained with 60 ml concentrated HF + 0.5ml concentrated HCl + 1.6 g FeCl₃ · 6H₂O. The surface was not deformed. After additional electropolishing the crystal substructure could be studied metallographically and by x-ray analysis. Deficiencies of the apparatus led to a lateral shift of the thread, thus slightly corrugating the surface. To obtain plane surfaces, single crystals were cut mechanically

Card 1/2

S/032/63/029/002/013/028

Cutting of aluminum single-crystals ,..

B101/B186

by 0.5 mm thick corundum disks on a soft vulcanite base. The disk diameter was 100-125 mm, the speed of rotation 5500 rpm, the feed 1100, 272, 58, or 17 μ /min. At 1100 and 272 μ /min, a polycrystalline layer was formed which was only 50-60 μ thick at a feed rate of 272 μ /min and which could be removed by electropolishing. The apparatus described permits of cutting platelets only 1 mm thick and, with the aid of two corundum disks, plane-parallel platelets as thin as 2 mm. There are 4 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut stali i splavov (Institute of Steel and Alloys)

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4029001

8/0126/64/017/003/0419/0427

AUTHOR: Indenbaum, G. V.; Fishman, Yu. M.

TITLE: Distribution of dislocations and impurities of monocrystals of aluminum, obtained under conditions of unbalanced congealing, and their behavior during annealing

SOURCE: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, vol. 17, no. 3, 1964, 419-427

TOPIC TAGS: dislocation, distribution, impurity distribution, aluminum, aluminum monocrystal, unbalanced congealing, annealing, etching, x-rays spectrometer, defraction x-ray microscopy

ABSTRACT: In this paper, the authors developed methods for the exposure of dislocations with the aid of selective etching. An x-ray dual crystal spectrometer of a higher resolving power and defraction x-ray microscopy according to the Schulz method (Schulz, L. G. Trans. AIME, 1954, v. 200, p. 1082) are used for evaluation of disorientations, and the degree of perfection. In the course of investigating the application of etchers, the authors found compounds which yielded excellent results in the exposure of unity boundaries in aluminum crystals with a purity of from 99.992 to 99.996 wt-% (40% HNO₃ = (14-17)% HCl = (41-44)% Butyl Cellosolv = 2% HF.)

Covd | 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4029001

(The purer aluminum, the more HCl is required). The results of these spectral analyses of purity of the crystals in question are presented in a table. Micro-photographs of these structures are given. The behavior of dislocations during annealing of samples after crystallization, and the interaction of dislocation with impurities are investigated. In conclusion, the authors propose a high resolution metallographic method for exposing the dislocation structure of aluminum crystals. The character of corrosion and the localization of corrosion in dislocation of 6 to 8% HCl are associated with the shape of the iron impurity in the solid solution of aluminum and iron. The substructure of crystals during the cell growth is thermally relatively stable. The authors express their gratitude to I. I. Novikov for his participation in the evaluation of this paper. Orig. art. has: 9 figures, 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov (Moscow Institute for Steel and Alloys)

SUBMITTED: 14Feb63

DATE ACQ: 27Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ML

NO REF Sov: 006

OTHER: 027

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4039599

S/0126/64/017/005/0719/0725

AUTHORS: Indenbaum, G. V.; Tiraspol'skiy, V. I.; Fishman, Yu. M.

TITLE: Production of pure aluminum single crystals by the "deformation-annealing" method, and their substructure

SOURCE: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v. 17, no. 5, 1964, 719-725

TOPIC TAGS: aluminum single crystals, deformation, annealing, crystal substructure, lattice distortion, impurity substructure

ABSTRACT: The method of growing aluminum single crystals by recrystallization after a small (critical) deformation was studied in order to supplement the existing data on this method. Main attention was given to the study of the initial state of the samples (size 5 x 10 x 75 mm or 10 x 10 x 75 mm), to the amount of preliminary deformation (cold rolling), to annealing conditions and to the effects of these factors on the size of the recrystallized grains. For the best results the samples (in the initial state) should be fully recrystallized after their deformation by cold rolling and should consist of grains 3-5 mm in size. Uniaxial tension provided the best means for deforming the sample, and it produced optimal results at the deformation ranging from 1.2 to 1.8%. The terminal annealing was attained by

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ACCESSION NR: AP4039599

decreasing the heating rate in the interval of 450-560°C so as to produce a temperature increase of 100°C in 24 hours. This was followed by holding the samples at 600-640°C for 1.5-2.0 hours. The whole cycle of the final annealing proceeded automatically and lasted 48 hours. Structural changes in the sample were studied by etching and by x-ray analyses. The results showed that the appearance of multiple subboundaries (defective structure) was determined by annealing conditions. For example, rough base-plate surface with a depression of 15 microns 20 mm long produced lattice curvature of 20'. At a high temperature this led to the grain polygonization. Thermal stresses were regarded as another possible source of the lattice distortion. The x-ray diffraction patterns obtained by the Schultz method revealed certain lattice distortions which were ascribed to an uneven distribution of impurities in the sample. The pattern of the impurity distribution along the former grain boundaries persisted after the terminal annealing. However, microscopic study revealed that these segregations did not represent the disorientation boundaries. "The authors express their appreciation to N. M. Bliznyukova and N. L. Sherbaum who participated in this work." Orig. art. has: 6 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov (Moscow Institute of Steel and Alloys)

Card: 2152

INDENBAUM, G.V.; TIRASPOL'SKIY, V.I.; FISHMAN, Yu.M.

Obtaining single crystals of pure aluminum by the method of
"deformation - annealing" and their substructure. Fiz. met.
i metalloved. 17 no.5:719-725 My '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov.

L 16458-65 ENG(j)/ENT(m)/EPF(c)/EPR/EWP(t)/ENP(b) PR-L/PB-44 IJP(c)/ESD(2a)1/
ASD(m)-3/AFETR JD 9/0126/64/017/006/0909/0916
ACCESSION NR: AP4042051

AUTHOR: Indenbaum, G. V.

AUTHOR: Indenbaum, V. V.
TITLE: The nature of the effects of the critical degree of deformation in aluminum

SOURCE: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v. 17, no. 6, 1964, 909-916

TOPIC TAGS: critical deformation, aluminum, slippage, relief, recovery, lattice distortion, boundary dislocation, grain growth.

ABSTRACT: There is much controversy on the subject of critical deformation and therefore, the author undertook a study of deformation in $5 \times 10 \pm 75$ high-purity Al specimens. Annealed specimens were reduced to 75% at 550°C for 90 minutes. The X-ray diffraction method as well as metallographical analysis were used. At lower temperatures the mechanism of the initial stage of plastic deformation did not qualitatively differ from that of deformation above the critical point while the structure change was different. At temperatures between 450°C and 520°C the inter-sieve structure was observed. At 530°C the original grains which results in partial relief by boundary dislocation of the original grains which results in partial relief by work-hardening. Complete relief was observed at 535 to 560°C by either

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polygonization which prevents recrystallization or by regular recrystallization during the process. Crystal formation occurs at the sites of the greatest lattice distortions and since the new crystals have a high degree of perfection, they absorb earlier nuclei and the recovered original grains. The peak on the diagram plotted for the effects of deformation at low strain application on the site of recrystallized grain is independent of the critical changes that take place in the nature of the deformation and recrystallization processes. The effect of critical deformation may be compared with the normal recrystallization processes in accordance with the state and the size of the original grains and annealing conditions. This applies to nucleation and to the growth of new crystals from a small number of centers as well as to the growth of a small number of original grains as a result of boundary migration under a large angle in the deformed matrix. This is all the more probable, the smaller the size of the original grains and the higher the rate of heating during annealing. The author gratefully acknowledges the contribution of N. M. Bliznyukova, N. M. Sherbaum and V. I. Tiraspol'skiy. Orig. art. has 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov (Moscow Steel and Alloy Institute)

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L 08298-67 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(k) IJP(c) JD/HW/JH
ACC NR: AP6031720 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0370/66/000/005/0107/0110

AUTHOR: Novikov, I. I. (Moscow); Novik, F. S. (Moscow); Indenbaum, G. V. (Moscow)

ORG: none

TITLE: Plastic deformation of alloy in solid-liquid condition

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Metally, no. 5, 1966, 107-110

TOPIC TAGS: aluminum alloy plastic deformation, solid liquid state deformation, aluminum copper silicon alloy, alloy phase diagram, aluminum base alloy, solid state, liquid state, ductility, tensile strength, elongation

ABSTRACT: The effect of quantity of liquid phase on the ductility of aluminum alloy containing 2% copper and 2% Si has been investigated. Specimens 3 mm in diameter, homogenized at 0.92 melting temperature and electrolytically polished, were subjected to tensile test in the temperature interval between solidus and liquidus. Above the solidus temperature, the binary eutectic ($\alpha + \text{Si}$) begins to melt and appears as liquid phase on grain boundaries causing embrittlement of alloy. From the solidus temperature to 560°C, the amount of binary/eutectic changes insignificantly, there is little liquid phase between grains, no sliding along grain boundaries develops and the elongation has approximately zero value. At 570°C, the melting of binary eutectic is

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ended and aluminum-base solid solution begin begins to melt. Above 590C, intensive melting and sliding along grain boundaries occurs and elongation increases. Curves of the temperature dependence of the total elongation and the elongation caused by slip along grain boundaries almost coincide in the entire temperature range (560—600C) which confirms that the contribution of cracking to total elongation is insignificant. The elongation depends primarily on the amount of liquid phase in the alloy. X-ray diffraction analysis also confirmed that grain sliding proceeds on the liquid interlayers. Without liquid interlayers, under conditions of short term tensile tests, the main contribution to total deformation occurs inside the grains, not between them. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 20May65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2 met

INDENBAUM, I., inzh.

Installation for methane fermentation of manure and slaughter
houses wastes. Mias. ind. SSSR 30 no.5:15-18 '59.
(MIRA 13:1)

1. Leningradskoye otdeleniye Giprokommunvodkanala.
(Methane) (Animal waste)

1. GUBOCHKINA, I. K., INDENBAUM, I. S.
2. USSR (600)
4. Drugstores
7. All-Union inspection of pharmacies. Apt. delo no. 2, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, February 1953. Unclassified.

INDENBAUM, I.S.; PERSHIN, G.N., prof., nauchnyy rukovod.; SEMILETOVA, A., red.; FEL'DSHER, L., otv. za vypusk; SOIFERTIS, L., tekhn.red.

[Medicinal preparations; collection of annotations] Lekarstvennye preparaty; sbornik annotatsii. Pod nauchn.rukovodstvom G.N. Pershina. Sost. I.S.Indenbaum. Moskva, Kontora "Sociuskhimfarm-torg." 1959. 332 p. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Russie (1923- U.S.S.R.) Glavnaya upravleniya nauchnogo i sbyta.
(DEUUS)

INDENBAUM, I.S.

New drugs. Apt. de lo 10 no.4:86-87 Jl-Ag '61.
(DRUGS)

{MIRA 14:12}

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000618610010-8

INDEMBAU, I.Z. (Leningrad)

Vacuum device for removing sand from sand traps. Vod.i san.tekh.
no.6:20-22 Je '56. (MLRA 9:8)
(Water--Purification)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000618610010-8"

INDEBAUM, N., glavnnyy energetik; KRIVOBOK, N., brigadir skorostnoy
prokhodcheskoy brigady

New equipment used in Degtjarka copper mines. NTO no.2:12
F '59. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Degtyarskiy mednyy rudnik, Sverdlovskaya oblast' (for both).
2. Shakhta "Kapital'naya-1" (for Krivobok).
(Degtjarka--Copper mines and mining)

14(5)

SOV/127-59-3-7/22

AUTHOR: Indenbaum, N.Ye., Chief Power Engineer

TITLE: The Automatic Retarder for the Cage Hoisting Machine
(Avtomatushchischiy zamedlitel' kletevoy pod"zemnoy
mashiny.)

PERIODICAL: Gornyy zhurnal, 1959, Nr 3, pp 26-30 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In 1949, to avoid possible accidents with cage hoisting installations in mines, an obligatory slowing down of the hoisted cage was prescribed every time the cage reached a new level. These delays caused big losses in working time and, in 1958, the author proposed a new system. Cage hoisting installations in main shafts of the Degtyarka copper mine have been equipped with automatically controlled installations which slow down the hoisting cage only at that level where setting cams have been pushed forward. (figures 1 and 2). This system (described in detail increases the productivity of hoisting operations by 30 %, and

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The Automatic Retarder for the Cage Hoisting Machine

economises 100,000 kw/hours on each hoisting installation. There are 2 diagrams and 1 photo.

ASSOCIATION: Degtyarskiy mednyy rudnik. (The Degtyarka Copper Mine.)

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